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ABSTRACT

The need for, and a description of, emergency functions required to save lives and protect property in nuclear or natural disasters are presented. Topics discussed include: (1) The Civil Defense Warning System, (2) Introduction to the Emergency Operations Program, (3) Five subprograms of the Emergency Operations Program, (4) Emergency Operations Plan, (5) Emergency Operating Center, (6) Emergency communications, (7) Damage estimation, (8) Radiological defense, (9) Review of Emergency operations subprograms, (10) Introduction to programs which support the Emergency Operations Program, (11) Civil defense research, (12) Civil defense federal aid programs, and (13) Civil defense training and education. Panel discussions and a test are included. (CK)

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JUNE 1972

HS-6.4

CIVIL DEFENSE, U.S.A.

A Programmed Orientation to Civil Defense

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UNIT 4

WARNING, EMERGENCY OPERATIONS, AND SUPPORT PROGRAMS

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STAFF COLLEGE DEFENSE CIVIL PREPAREDNESS AGENCY • BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

ED 074314

CIVIL DEFENSE, U. S. A.

UNIT 4

WARNING, EMERGENCY OPERATIONS
AND SUPPORT PROGRAMS

HS-6.4--June 1972

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - DEFENSE CIVIL PREPAREDNESS AGENCY

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INTRODUCTION

Unit 4 Purpose: To define the need for and to describe emergency functions required to save lives and protect property in nuclear or natural disasters.

So far you have learned a good deal about civil defense. You have studied nuclear and natural disaster effects. You have examined the need to defend against these effects. Perhaps you can already see that preparedness to meet disaster demands extensive planning, that without such planning chaos could well result. Perhaps you are also wondering what all is involved in that planning.

Basic to survival in the event of a disaster of any kind is adequate warning. People must be alerted in time to take necessary protective action. Once a disaster has occurred, many emergency operations are required. Responsible government officials must direct and control activities. They must have ways to communicate with emergency workers and the public in order to tell them what is happening and what they are to do. There must be techniques for gaining information on radiation or other hazards and the amount of damage done. Specific people must be charged with specific duties. Further, they must be able to perform the duties with which they are charged.

The civil defense programs at all levels of our government emphasize the emergency functions named above. Various federal programs support state and local development and continuing improvement of the capability to perform these functions. Civil defense research finds new ways to do things better. Civil defense training and education provides understanding and skills for performance of emergency roles. Civil defense federal financial assistance and equipment grants supplement state and local emergency preparedness efforts.

In this unit, you will study these important emergency functions and programs. You will see how they fit into the total design of protection from disaster effects.

NOTE: Rest Breaks - After Frames 20 and 55.

THE CIVIL DEFENSE WARNING SYSTEM (CDWS)

1. As you already know, warning is a major element of the _____ _____ program. In nuclear or natural disasters, sufficient warning can reduce the loss of lives and property. For example, warning underlies the successful execution of massive defense measures against an enemy attack, i.e., making last minute preparations and taking shelter. Because of the short flight times of enemy missiles, the critical element that can determine whether or not you get to a shelter is the amount of _____ you get.

---

34. Just the possession of a written Emergency Operations Plan, however, does not assure that there will be effective emergency operations in a community. Individuals and organizations with emergency tasks to perform must be trained. Then the plan must be tried out, or practiced in an exercise, before a disaster happens, to determine whether or not the plan is workable. Therefore, a community must not only have a plan for emergency operations, but emergency personnel must be _____ and * _____.

---

67. An Emergency Operating Center must be equipped with communications and other equipment and materials. The Office of Civil Defense (OCD) provides _____ assistance for these tangible civil defense items. In addition, there are administrative and personnel expenses, and OCD financial assistance is also provided for purposes such as * _____.

1a. civil defense

warning

34a. trained

* the plan must be tested to determine whether it is workable.

67a. financial

* civil defense personnel and administrative expenses.

2. The Civil Defense Warning System is a combination of federal, state, and local warning systems. The federal portion of the Civil Defense Warning System is called the National Warning System (NAWAS).

NAWAS, then, is the responsibility of the _____ Government.

---

35. Can you write below what an Emergency Operations Plan is and name two things which will help to make it effective?

_____

_____

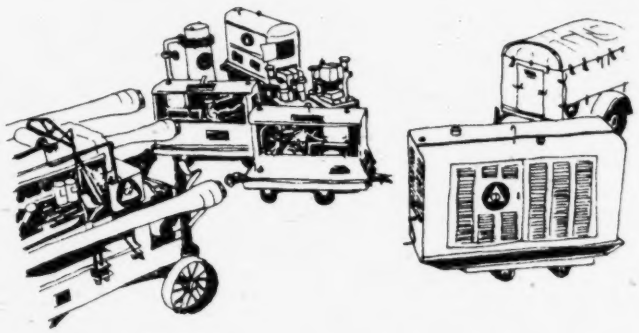
_____

_____

_____

---

68. The Federal Government is probably the largest purchaser of equipment in the world. Because of the volume involved and the constant change in requirements and usage, property is constantly becoming excess or surplus to federal needs. There is no reason for state and local governments to pay for new items which they need for civil defense purposes if those items can be obtained through the _____ Property or _____ Property Programs.



2a. Federal

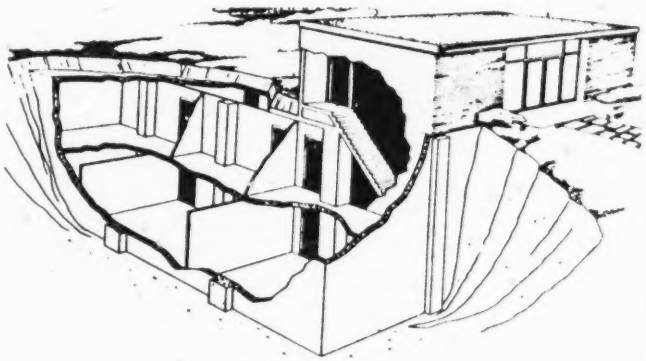
35a. An Emergency Operations Plan of a local government is a program of action on who will do what in the event of a major emergency or disaster. For the plan to be effective, the emergency personnel need to be trained and the plan should then be tested in exercises to determine whether it is workable.

68a. Excess)
) Either order
Surplus)

3. The National Warning System (NAWAS) has three National Warning Centers which are linked by voice communications to all the state warning points. The many _____ _____ are located throughout the various states, but even so they are still a part of NAWAS. (See Panel 1, page 35. Perhaps you can tell from Panel 1 whether or not there is a warning point near where you live.)

Emergency Operating Center

36. A protected facility from which key government officials can direct emergency operations is called an Emergency Operating Center (EOC). The key government officials of a community undergoing a disaster situation need to coordinate their decision making quickly. They can do this best when they are able to talk face-to-face, such as is possible when they are located together in one place. Thus, an EOC provides a place where rapid _____ of decision making among key officials can take place.



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69. A large number of items of equipment needed for civil defense are available either through the Excess or Surplus Property Programs. For example, generators and firefighting and communications equipment may all be obtained for civil defense purposes through the _____ _____ or _____ _____ Programs.

3a. warning points

36a. coordination

69a. Excess Property)
) Either order
Surplus Property)

4. The warning message goes from any one of the National Warning Centers to all warning points on the National Warning System (NAWAS). After the message has been received at the NAWAS warning points, located within the various states, the state warning systems are responsible for completing the warning of the local jurisdictions which are not on NAWAS. That is, the warning is transmitted from the NAWAS _____ _____ to _____ _____ within the states and then to local communities by means of the state _____ _____.

---

37. Key government officials located in the Emergency Operating Center (EOC) also need to have a communications system available over which they can receive information and also relay directions to people located elsewhere. An EOC would lose its value without the means of getting _____ in from and _____ out to personnel performing emergency operations.

---

70. You now know that federal aid is available to your community for civil defense purposes. One form of that aid is _____ assistance for certain facilities, equipment, materials, etc., which must be purchased, and for civil defense _____ and _____ expenses. Other forms of federal aid are _____ and _____ property. Examples of items available for civil defense purposes on the Excess Property or Surplus Property Programs are * _____ _____.

4a. Warning Centers

warning points

warning systems

37a. information

directions

70a. financial

personnel)
) Either order
administrative)

excess)
) Either order
surplus)

* trucks, generators, firefighting and communications equipment, etc.

4. The warning message goes from any one of the National Warning Centers to all warning points on the National Warning System (NAWAS). After the message has been received at the NAWAS warning points, located within the various states, the state warning systems are responsible for completing the warning of the local jurisdictions which are not on NAWAS. That is, the warning is transmitted from the NAWAS _____ _____ to _____ _____ within the states and then to local communities by means of the state _____ _____.

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37. Key government officials located in the Emergency Operating Center (EOC) also need to have a communications system available over which they can receive information and also relay directions to people located elsewhere. An EOC would lose its value without the means of getting _____ in from and _____ out to personnel performing emergency operations.

---

70. You now know that federal aid is available to your community for civil defense purposes. One form of that aid is _____ assistance for certain facilities, equipment, materials, etc., which must be purchased, and for civil defense _____ and _____ expenses. Other forms of federal aid are _____ and _____ property. Examples of items available for civil defense purposes on the Excess Property or Surplus Property Programs are * _____ _____.

5. After receipt of warning at the community level, the local warning systems warn key officials and the public within a particular community. Thus, the transmission of warning to the American people involves three warning systems: (1) _____, (2) _____, and (3) _____ warning systems.

---

38. Can you summarize in your own words what an Emergency Operating Center is and what it provides? *_____

_____

_____

_____.

---

71. For each of the following, name the type of federal aid by which it may be obtained by state or local governments for civil defense purposes:

(1) Civil defense personnel and administrative expenses.

_____

(2) Trucks, generators, communication equipment, etc., in a warehouse of a State Agency for Surplus Property.

_____

(3) Materials, facilities, and equipment not in excess or surplus property warehouses.

_____

5a. (1) federal)
(2) state) Any order
(3) local)

38a. * A protected place from which key officials can direct emergency operations. It provides rapid coordination of decision making.

71a. financial assistance

surplus property

financial assistance

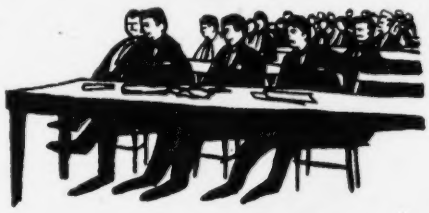
6. Warning to the public ("the man on the street") is handled by means of outdoor sirens, horns, etc., which are a part of the local warning systems. The final contact in the transmission of warning, then, is the _____.

Emergency Communications

39. Providing special emergency communications systems is one function of the subprogram called Emergency Communications. We have already discussed the need for communications to be passed between an Emergency Operating Center and persons performing emergency tasks during a disaster. Thus, it is logical that the means for transmitting these messages should be provided by the _____ _____ subprogram.

Training and Education

72. The Office of Civil Defense (OCD) Training and Education Program is designed to help state and local governments with their emergency operations responsibilities, and to provide civil defense education for the public. There are federal agencies which develop certain phases of the training and education program for OCD and administer them throughout the nation. The major bulk of the education, however, and the widest variety of courses are provided directly by the national civil defense agency itself. Thus, more civil defense education can be obtained from the _____ _____ _____ _____, or its contractors, than from any other source.



6a. public

39a. Emergency Communications

72a. Office of Civil Defense

7. You are probably familiar with the local siren or horn signals used for warning. Based upon your knowledge of these signals, select from the following phrases those which best complete the blocks in the table below:

Steady blast, 3-5 mins.

Wavering tone or short blasts, 3-5 mins.

Listen for essential emergency information

Actual attack has been detected--take protective action immediately

Name of Signal	Signal Type & Duration	Meaning
Attack Warning		
Attention or Alert		

---

40. Not only emergency workers, but the citizens in a community also look to their local government officials for two kinds of communications when a disaster threatens or strikes. They look for information and instructions. They are anxious to avoid injury and minimize damage to their property. To meet this need, local officials plan for use of the local warning capability to alert the _____ to listen for radio and TV advisory bulletins before a disaster occurs, when such alerting is possible. Further, they plan for use of local radio and TV stations to broadcast _____ and _____ to the public continually during the emergency period. When time allows, newspapers are also used.

---

73. OCD provides extensive civil defense education through residence or correspondence courses offered by OCD Staff College, the national civil defense college. It also contracts with the university extension divisions of selected colleges and universities to offer basic civil defense classroom instruction in local communities throughout the several states. If you wished to take a civil defense course, then, you could attend classes at, or take a home study course from, OCD _____ _____. Or you could attend a class offered by *_____.

7a.

Name of Signal	Signal Type & Duration	Meaning
Attack Warning	Wavering tone or short blasts, 3-5 minutes	Actual attack has been detected--take protective action immediately
Attention or Alert	Steady blast or tone, 3-5 minutes	Listen for essential emergency information

---

40a. public

information

instructions

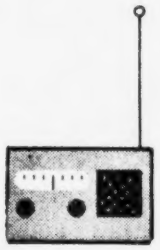
73a. Staff College

* the extension division of a college or university which has been selected to offer civil defense courses.

8. If an attack has been detected, you have time to take protective action only. Therefore, the signal that means there has been an attack is called the _____ _____ signal. Insofar as a steady tone of voice, etc., usually implies relative calmness, it is probably appropriate that this signal is not steady, but is either a _____ tone or _____ _____. It is sounded for only _____ minutes.

---

41. Another part of the Emergency Communications subprogram has to do primarily with an enemy attack and information on a national scale. Arrangements have been made so that preceding, during, and following an enemy attack information can be disseminated nationally via selected public radio stations on their regular frequencies. These selected radio stations are known as the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS). In the event of an attack, the President could speak to the public via the _____ _____ _____.



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74. Panel 2 briefly describes the courses offered by the OCD Staff College. These courses provide comprehensive education in certain subject areas. After studying Panel 2, can you name four major subject areas included in the courses? (Panel 2 is on page 36.)

(1) _____ _____ management.

(2) Emergency _____ and _____.

(3) Civil defense career _____ for local civil defense coordinators.

(4) _____ defense.

8a. attack warning

wavering

short blasts

3-5

41a. Emergency Broadcast System

74a. (1) Civil defense

(2) planning

operations

(3) development

(4) Radiological

9. Local warning devices may also be used to get public attention in times of imminent peacetime emergencies or disasters. Because its urgency is not as great as that of the attack warning signal, this attention or alert signal is a _____ _____. It also lasts from (#)_____ to (#) _____ minutes.

---

42. The major purpose of the Emergency Broadcast System is * _____

_____

_____.

---

75. Four major areas in which OCD Staff College offers civil defense courses are:

(1)_____ (3)_____

(2)_____ (4)_____

9a. steady blast (or steady tone)

3

5

42a. * to provide a network of selected radio stations over which inforation can be disseminated nationally by responsible government officials preceding, during, and following an enemy attack.

75a. (1) Civil defense management

(2) Civil defense planning and operations

(3) Civil defense career development

(4) Radiological defense

10. Fill in the following table.

Name of Signal	Signal Type & Duration	Meaning

---

43. Six means which government officials (either federal, state, or local) use to communicate to workers and the public in an emergency have been named so far as being included in the Emergency Communications subprogram. Can you list them?

(1)_____ (4)_____

(2)_____ (5)_____

(3)_____ (6)_____

---

76. In addition to its contracts with the extension divisions of selected colleges and universities, OCD maintains contracts with State Departments of Public Instruction, or other state agencies, to provide civil defense education. This activity, called the Civil Defense Education Program, emphasizes inclusion of civil defense information and concepts in school curricula. It also provides for educational activities which will help school administrators and other officials of local communities with their disaster planning. Thus, OCD contracts with _____ agencies to provide _____ _____ education which will help prepare local _____ to operate effectively in disasters.

10a.

Name of Signal	Signal Type & Duration	Meaning
Attack Warning	Wavering tone or short blasts, 3-5 minutes	Actual attack has been detected--take protective action immediately
Attention or Alert	Steady blast or tone, 3-5 minutes	Listen for essential emergency information

---

43a. (1) Local warning capability

(2) Local radio stations

(3) Local TV Stations

(4) Newspapers

(5) Emergency Broadcast System

(6) Communications systems into and out of EOC

76a. state

civil defense

governments

11. In order to assure a continuing state of readiness, warning sirens and horns must be tested. A monthly test gives a frequent enough tryout of the equipment, without at the same time making the warnings a commonplace occurrence to the public. Thus, Office of Civil Defense recommends that tests be held _____.

---

44. The two kinds of communications mentioned as being sent to emergency workers and the public via emergency communications media are: (1) _____ and (2) _____.

---

77. To review. The Civil Defense Education Program works through _____ agencies to provide _____ _____ instruction in school curricula and also to provide courses which will help citizens and officials of local _____ to prepare for _____ operations.

11a. monthly (or once a month)

44a. information)
) Either order
instructions)

77a. state

civil defense

governments

emergency

12. Naturally, for a test, each signal given should be brief (about one minute each) and should consist of both the alert and attack warning signals. The Office of Civil Defense recommends that the alert signal be sounded first for one minute, followed by one minute of silence, and then by the _____ _____ signal for _____ _____.

Damage Estimation

45. We now move to another subprogram of the Emergency Operations Program. Emergency operations following a nuclear attack require information on the location and intensity of damage. Knowing the extent of damage enables federal, state, and local governments to operate more effectively and to speed recovery. The subprogram which provides this information is known as _____ _____ (See Frame 32 if necessary). By Presidential Executive Order the Department of Defense (Office of Civil Defense) and the Office of Emergency Preparedness are required, along with other federal agencies, to maintain adequate means for _____ _____ following a _____ _____.

---

78. Can you now, without help, write a description of what the Civil Defense Education Program is? _____

_____

_____

_____.

12a. attack warning

one minute

45a. Damage Estimation

damage estimation

nuclear attack

78a. A contract between the Office of Civil Defense and certain state agencies to provide civil defense instruction in public school curricula and civil defense courses which will assist local government officials to more effectively help their communities prepare for and cope with disasters.

13. Tests of outdoor warning devices must be different from their actual emergency operational use. The tests should take place once each _____ and should consist of, first, the _____ signal for _____ _____, then a minute of silence, then the _____ _____ signal for _____ _____.

---

46. After a natural disaster, also, extensive data on damage to resources and on the needs of local governments must be collected. This information on damage and needs must be systematically gathered and intelligently evaluated. The data collected must be reported upward to other levels of government in order for effective aid to be received. To help them do this task, local governments need to be organized so that information on _____ to resources within their jurisdictions can be systematically _____, their local needs can be intelligently _____, and all the information can be * _____ _____.

---

79. The phase of civil defense education which a selected federal agency may handle for OCD depends upon the particular expertise of that agency. The Department of Agriculture has information and education programs on many topics for people living in rural areas. It is logical, then, that certain civil defense information and education programs offered to people in _____ areas have been developed and given by the _____ _____ _____.

13a. month

alert (or attention)

one minute

attack warning

one minute

46a. damage

gathered

evaluated

* reported upward to other levels of government, so that necessary aid can be received.

79a. rural

Department of Agriculture

14. Clearly, to further reduce confusion between a test and a real warning, the test should be thoroughly publicized in advance. Thus, a test should be conducted each _____ and should be * _____.

The recommended test procedure is:

(1) _____ signal for _____ _____.

(2) One minute of silence.

(3) * _____.

---

47. To aid in estimation of remaining resources and other recovery procedures after a disaster of any kind, local governments must be organized to perform these three functions:

(1) * _____.

(2) * _____.

(3) * _____.

---

30. The Public Health Service (PHS) of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (DHEW), is concerned with many areas of health and with medical programs. Because basic medical knowledge will be an invaluable aid to survival in a disaster, it is an important part of civil defense education. Thus, the (initials) _____ of the (initials _____ assumed responsibility for developing and administering the Medical Self-Help Program for the Office of Civil Defense. This course is available to citizens throughout the nation.

14a. month

* thoroughly publicized in advance

(1) alert

one minute

(3) * attack warning signal for one minute

47a. (1)* systematically gather information on damage to resources.

(2)* intelligently evaluate the data.

(3)* report the information upward to other levels of government, so that necessary aid can be received.

80a. PHS

DHEW

15. Fill in the following table.

Name of Signal	Meaning	Signal Type and Duration when Used in Actual Threat	Signal Duration for Testing Purposes

---

Radiological Defense

48. We have come to the last subprogram to be discussed under the Emergency Operations Program. Emergency operations in a nuclear attack also require information on the continuing threat to life by radiation from _____ _____. The obtaining of this information is the basis for the _____ _____ subprogram. (See Frame 32 if necessary.)

---

81. Can you match each of the agencies below with an example of the kind of civil defense education it provides?

___(1) Office of Civil Defense

___(2) Dept. of Agriculture

___(3) DHEW--Public Health Service

___(4) State educational agencies

___(5) Extension divisions of selected universities

a. Instruction in school curricula

b. Basic civil defense classes in local communities

c. Information and education programs for rural areas

d. Medical Self-Help

e. Home study courses

15a.

Name of Signal	Meaning	Signal Type and Duration when Used in Actual Threat	Signal Duration for Testing Purposes
Attention or Alert	Listen for essential emergency information	Steady blast, 3-5 minutes	1 minute
Attack Warning	Attack detected--take protective action immediately	Wavering tone or series of short blasts, 3-5 minutes	1 minute

---

48a. radioactive fallout

Radiological Defense

81a. e (1)

c (2)

d (3)

a (4)

b (5)

16. As you have learned, the National Warning Centers are a part of (initials) _____, the _____ _____ System. The operation of the National Warning Centers is the responsibility of the Federal Government. You have also learned that the state warning points to which the National Warning Centers send warning messages are also a part of *_____. However, the actual operation of these state warning points is the responsibility of state and local governments.

---

49. During and following a nuclear attack, accurate and timely data on the extent, intensity, and duration of radioactive fallout hazards are needed by the nation's leadership at all levels. A network of radiological monitoring stations has been developed to gather information concerning these *_____.

---

82. Without looking at preceding frames, see whether or not you can name five agencies which provide civil defense education and give an example of the type each provides.

(1)_____

(2)_____

(3)_____

(4)_____

(5)_____

16a. NAWAS

National Warning

*NAWAS (or National Warning System)

49a. *radioactive fallout hazards.

82a.

(1)	Office of Civil Defense:	Civil defense home study courses. Advanced civil defense resident courses.
(2)	Department of Agriculture:	Civil defense information and education programs for rural areas.
(3)	DHEW (PHS):	Medical Self-Help
(4)	State educational agencies:	Civil defense instruction in school curricula, other basic civil defense courses.
(5)	Extension divisions of selected universities:	Basic civil defense classes in local communities.

17. While federal financial assistance is available to help with establishing the state warning points, the actual operation of the warning points is by _____ and _____ governments. The idea is that though (1) the state warning points are a part of _____, and (2) the Federal Government assists financially to help establish them and (3) has the responsibility of sending warning messages to them, nevertheless state and local governments are responsible for operating _____ _____.

---

50. Radiological Defense (RADEF) inputs are obtained from two sources, the federal network of fixed monitoring stations and the state and local monitoring stations. Facilities of the National Weather Service, certain other federal agencies, and the military services contain elements of the federal _____ of fixed _____ _____. Most of the * _____ are located at fire, police, and similar government facilities, and at public airports.

---

83. You have seen that the Office of Civil Defense has a major responsibility for developing and providing civil defense education to the citizens of the nation. First, training and education programs for all necessary civil defense skills used by workers involved in emergency planning and operations, as well as criteria, standards, and guidelines for such programs, must be developed. National leadership in this overall development rests with the national _____ _____ _____ _____.

17a. state)
) Either order
local)

NAWAS

warning points

50a. network

monitoring stations

*state and local monitoring stations

83a. Office of Civil Defense

18. Take a moment to summarize the thought. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate government(s) for the function named in each case.

(a) Operation of state warning points _____.

(b) Assisting financially with state warning points _____.

(c) Operation of National Warning Centers_____.

Another question: Are state warning points a part of the National Warning System? _____

---

51. The Radiological Defense (initials) (_____) network to provide radiation information for decision making consists of two sources:

(1) * _____

(2) * _____

---

84. Also, training and education for the general public is an important function. It is provided through such programs as the Civil Defense Education Program in the states with its emphasis on civil defense _____ in the public schools. Education of the general public is accomplished likewise through distribution of civil defense _____ materials. Again, in this function the Office of Civil Defense has primary responsibility for assuming national _____.

18a. (a) state and local governments

(b) the Federal Government

(c) the Federal Government

(d) Yes

51a. RADEF

(1) * federal network of fixed monitoring stations)
) Either order
(2) * state and local monitoring stations)

84a. instruction

educational

leadership

19. The overall coordination with military commands on warning matters and the dissemination of attack information at the national level must both be handled from a central source; thus, these functions are the responsibility of (federal/state/local) _____ government(s).

---

52. The Emergency Operations Program is designed to help communities prepare for the _____ _____ required by a disaster situation. Five subprograms, or elements, of this Program were discussed:

(1) Facilities for operating in an _____, called _____ _____ _____.

(2) Radiological survey reports, or _____ _____.

(3) Determination of postdisaster damage, or _____ _____.

(4) A plan which states who will do what in an emergency, or an _____ _____ _____.

(5) Instructions and information to workers and the public before, during, and after an emergency, called _____ _____.

---

85. As you have already learned, certain federal agencies have training and education resources. Because these are partially used for civil defense purposes, the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) must maintain liaison with these other _____ _____. OCD must also maintain educational contacts with many other national organizations and associations to further the extent of knowledge in the nation concerning civil defense.

19a. federal

52a. emergency operations

(1) emergency

Emergency Operating Center

(2) Radiological Defense

(3) Damage Estimation

(4) Emergency Operations Plan

(5) Emergency Communications

85a. federal agencies

20. Place an "X" in the appropriate column below to designate who has the responsibility for each of the Civil Defense Warning System functions given. (Mark both columns, if necessary.)

	Federal	State and/or Local
1. Coordinate with military commands on warning matters of mutual concern.		
2. Maintain state and local portions of the CD Warning System.		
3. Establish, operate and maintain National Warning Centers.		
4. Disseminate attack information.		
5. Operate warning points.		

---

53. Can you on your own list five subprograms of the Emergency Operations Program and give a major function of each?

(1) * _____

(2) * _____

(3) * _____

(4) * _____

(5) * _____

Now, using what you have learned about the Emergency Operations Program, see whether or not you can answer the questions in the following frames.

---

86. Though the Office of Civil Defense assumes national leadership in civil defense education, you should be aware that state and local governments share the responsibility. Many of the people who may wish to take civil defense courses have civil defense responsibilities with _____ and _____ governments. It is appropriate, therefore, that each state and local government should provide within its own jurisdiction the skills training needed by its own key * _____.

20a.

	Federal	State and/or Local
1. Coordinate with military commands on warning matters of mutual concern.	X	
2. Maintain state and local portions of the CD Warning System.		X
3. Establish, operate and maintain National Warning Centers.	X	
4. Disseminate attack information.	X	X
5. Operate warning points.		X

THIS IS A GOOD TIME TO TAKE A SHORT BREAK.

53a. (1) Emergency Operating Center:
facility for direction and control.

(2) Radiological Defense:
provide information on radioactive fallout hazards.

(3) Damage Estimation:
provide postdisaster data on damage.

(4) Emergency Operations Plan:
provision for who is to do what in an emergency.

(5) Emergency Communications:
provide information and instructions to emergency workers and the public.

(The above can be arranged in any order)

86a. state)
) Either order
local)

*government officials (or staff, etc.)

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PROGRAM

21. Saving lives and protecting property in a community in either a nuclear attack or natural disaster situation requires that plans and preparations be made prior to the emergency. During a major emergency or disaster, a local government must be able to coordinate and direct the emergency services that are available in the community. It is this coordinated action on a large scale which distinguishes disasters or major emergencies from the emergencies that local fire and police forces, for example, deal with nearly every day. Therefore, before a potential disaster strikes, the local government must _____ how it will accomplish the large scale coordination and direction which will be required.

---

54. Following a nuclear attack, decisions must be made by federal, state, and local governments concerning how long people should stay in shelters and where they should go when they leave. Which two of the following emergency operations subprograms do you think are most important to this decision making?

(1) Warning

(2) RADEF

(3) Damage Estimation

(4) Emergency Communications

(5) Emergency Operating Center

---

87. State and local governments do provide skills training wherever possible. However, because state and local courses may be limited in content, or in the number which can be conducted, certain officials may be selected by these governments for civil defense training and education at OCD _____ _____, or at other courses sponsored by the Office of Civil Defense.

21a. plan

54a. (2) RADEF

(3) Damage Estimation

87a. Staff College

22. When a community is prepared to react promptly to save lives and protect property if a disaster or major emergency of any kind threatens, it is said to be ready for emergency operations. This means, then, that the actual carrying out--before, during, and after an emergency--of the * _____ to save lives and protect property constitutes _____ _____.

---

55. Which subprograms of the Emergency Operations Program have functions that are likely to be used if a tornado threatens and strikes a community?

* _____

_____

_____

---

88. State and local governments also share the responsibility for civil defense education for the public within their jurisdictions. They must provide _____ _____ educational materials and programs for their citizens, and enroll those _____ who wish civil defense courses in the courses which are appropriate.

22a. *plans (or preparations)

emergency operations

55a. Warning, Emergency Operating Center, Emergency Operations Plan, Emergency Communications and Damage Estimation

THIS IS A GOOD TIME TO TAKE A SHORT BREAK.

88a. civil defense

citizens

23. Let's consider some situations involving emergency operations. If a hurricane threatens, hundreds or thousands of people may need to be evacuated from dangerous areas, and then fed and housed until the danger is over. When a river is rising to flood stage, a massive effort may be needed to strengthen dikes or levees. If a tornado or earthquake hits, the damaged area must be searched for injured people, and the injured must be given first aid and then professional medical attention as promptly as possible; the homeless must be fed and housed. If a plane crashes into a town or an explosion occurs or a large building collapses, there are usually serious problems in getting fire and medical units into the damaged area, and in keeping curious spectators out.

At least eight actual actions (emergency operations) which would have to be accomplished to save lives or protect property are named in the above situations. See if you can list them.

1. _____ 5. _____

2. _____ 6. _____

3. _____ 7. _____

4. _____ 8. _____

SUPPORT PROGRAMS

56. So far we have been dealing with major civil defense programs that are directly required for saving lives and protecting property in a disaster situation. Several other Office of Civil Defense and Federal Government programs support these major civil defense efforts. Primary among the support programs are research, direct federal aid to state and local government, and training and education. It is to these vital programs that we now turn our attention.

---

89. You now know that civil defense training activities are conducted by _____ levels of government. They are the * _____ _____.

23a. 1. Evacuate people
2. Feed people
3. House (shelter) people
4. Strengthen dikes or levees
5. Search for injured.
6. Give first aid
7. Give medical attention
8. Control spectators
9. Control movement of fire and medical units
10. Fight fires (by suggestion)

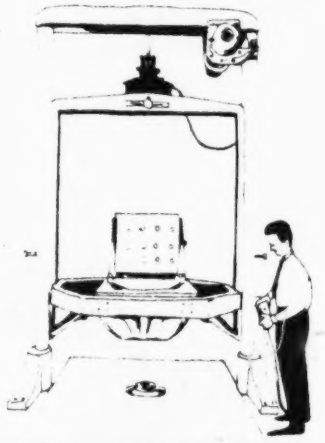
56a. Go on to the next frame.

89a. three

*federal, state and local governments (Any order)

24. The same types of emergency operations, but on an even larger scale, would be required if the United States should ever suffer a nuclear attack. There would also be the added need to see that the people were sheltered from _____ _____, as well as from other effects of nuclear weapons where necessary and possible. Providing such protection also requires extensive _____ before the attack.

Research



57. American industry has found that an active program of research is necessary to keep current with the latest developments. Similarly, the Office of Civil Defense program whose goal is the updating of civil defense hardware, operational procedures and systems, etc., is that of _____.

---

90. Which of the following responsibilities for training and education is that of the Office of Civil Defense and which is state and/or local? It may be both columns will have to be checked for any one item.

		OCD	State and/or Local
1.	Develop national public education programs.		
2.	Maintain liaison with other federal agencies to use their educational resources for civil defense purposes.		
3.	Select the key members within a state or local staff who will receive civil defense education at the OCD Staff College.		
4.	Assume national leadership for developing training and education programs in all civil defense skills.		
5.	Conduct training programs within a local community for local civil defense personnel.		

24a. radioactive fallout planning

57a. research

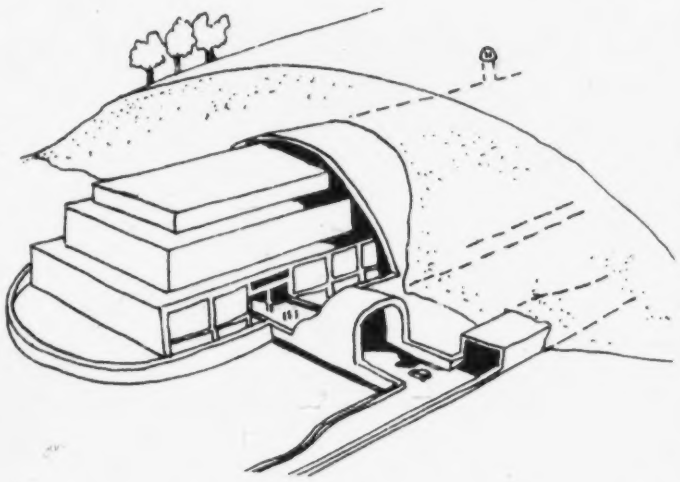
90a.

	OCD	State and/or Local
1.	X	
2.	X	
3.		X
4.	X	
5.	X	X

25. To review, then. In order to save *_____ in a major emergency or disaster, there is a need to _____ beforehand for the coordinated _____ _____ which will be carried out during and after the disaster situation.

---

58. Consider an example. Recall that one of the key programs upon which civil defense is based is the shelter program. It is natural, therefore, that one of the major categories of civil defense research has been the design, construction, protection factor, habitability, management, and use of _____.



SUMMARY

91. In this unit you have been introduced to the Civil Defense Warning System and the Emergency Operations Program. You have studied a number of subprograms and support programs of the Emergency Operations Program in some detail. We shall now review and summarize the purpose of these various civil defense elements.

25a. * lives and protect property

plan

emergency operations

58a. shelters

91a. Go on to next frame.

26. Coordinated emergency operations require the services of many people. Police, fire, engineering, public health and other departments of local government take the lead in the work to be done. Doctors and other medical professionals, organizations from the private sector of the community, and citizen volunteers often assist the _____ departments.

---

59. We know that a number of support systems are required to supplement fallout shelters, support systems such as radiation detection, communications, warning, etc. Extensive research must be maintained to ensure that improvements in these _____ systems will correspond to technological improvements.

---

92. To provide sufficient warning before a disaster or major emergency of any kind, in order to reduce the loss of lives and property, is the purpose of the * _____.

26a. government

59a. support

92a. *Civil Defense Warning System

27. All of the organizations and individuals involved in emergency operations must be prepared to do the right things at the right time and in the right place. The emergency actions they are to take must be _____ beforehand if those actions are to be effective. Planned preparation of this kind will help the community to be ready for _____ _____.

---

60. Two categories of civil defense research which we have discussed are concerned with:

(1) _____

(2) _____

---

93. The Civil Defense Warning System is a combination of three warning systems, the _____, _____, and _____ warning systems, and the one which will directly warn you as a private citizen is the _____ warning system.

27a. planned

emergency operations

60a. (1) Shelters)
) Either order
(2) Support Systems)

93a. federal)
)
state) Any order
)
local)

local

28. If a community is to be ready for coordinated emergency operations, it must meet some specific requirements. Let's consider some of those requirements. Key local government officials must have some location from which they can direct and control essential activities. There must be a means of getting emergency information to the public. _____ needs to be done on who is going to do what, and the plans need to be practiced in exercises which simulate different kinds of disasters. When these and some other important requirements have been accomplished, the community can be said to be ready for _____ _____.

---

61. Investigations of long-term radiation effects and hazards, radiological decontamination, damage repair, welfare services, recovery operations, etc., are relevant to the postattack phase of a nuclear attack. Because planning and flexible preparation are required for a successful recovery, research on the _____ phase is important.

---

94. The major purpose of the Emergency Operations Program is to assist _____ governments to be ready to operate effectively in an emergency or disaster. The federal and state governments prepare for their own emergency tasks, but they also assist _____ governments in emergency preparedness.

28a. Planning

emergency operations

61a. postattack

---

94. local

local

29. Because of the specific requirements which local communities must meet in order to be ready for emergency operations, the Emergency Operations Program at all levels of government was designed. Its principal reason for being was to help the local jurisdictions with their preparations. That is, the federal and state governments do prepare for their own emergency tasks by means of the Emergency Operations Program, but they also use the Program to provide _____ to local governments.

---

62. Three categories of civil defense research which you have studied are related to:

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

---

95. Emergency preparedness by local governments means they must meet some specific requirements. These requirements include a/an (1) _____ _____ _____ for direction and control purposes; (2) means for transmitting _____ _____ to emergency workers and the public; (3) Emergency Operations Plan which outlines * _____; (4) means for gathering data on, intelligently evaluating and reporting on _____ to resources; and in the case of a nuclear attack, (5) provision for _____ _____ measures.

29a. assistance (or help)

62a. (1) Shelters)
(2) Support systems) Any order
(3) Postattack phase)

95a. (1) Emergency Operating Center
(2) emergency communications
(3) *who will do what in a disaster
(4) damage
(5) radiological defense

30. The Office of Civil Defense and the state civil defense offices provide all possible aid to local communities to help them prepare for major emergencies and disasters. However, when a local community finally experiences a disaster, the actual emergency operations must be principally carried out by the _____ government and the citizens of that community.

---

63. The evaluation of various civil defense systems is called systems evaluation. Permitting civil defense concepts to keep pace with our fast-changing world is the long-range objective of _____ _____ research.

---

96. Support for these local emergency operations requirements is provided by the Federal Government. For example, extensive research is conducted by * _____ to ensure that improvements in the national Emergency Operations Program correspond to technological improvements which are possible and desirable.

30a. local

63a. systems evaluation

96a. * OCD (or the Office of Civil Defense)

31. The federal and state governments, then, provide assistance through the Emergency Operations Program to help local jurisdictions prepare for emergencies. The assistance takes a number of forms. It may be publications providing information and guidance. It may be on-site consultations about specific problems within local jurisdictions. Or it may be financial assistance. The point is that all levels of government (federal, state, local) work to prepare to save lives and protect property should a disaster strike, but the federal and state governments also provide _____ to local jurisdictions because it is in the local _____ that the disasters actually happen.

---

64. You have studied four categories of research which are examples of the civil defense research being done. The four categories are:

(1) The design and use of _____.

(2) Research to update _____ systems, such as radiological detection, warning, etc.

(3) Research on long-term effects and hazards that would apply to the _____ phase.

(4) Research to _____ civil defense systems.

---

97. Also, personnel with emergency operations tasks to perform need to be trained, and the public needs to receive civil defense *_____. Federal and state governments assist local governments with _____ and _____ programs to help meet these needs.

31a. assistance

jurisdiction (or community)

64a. (1) shelters

(2) support

(3) postattack

(4) evaluate

97a. *information and education

training)
) Either order
education)

32. The Emergency Operations Program is broken down into a number of subprograms, or elements. This breakdown makes the Program development more manageable. You have already studied about the Civil Defense Warning System which is one such subprogram. Some other important subprograms are given below, along with a list of functions related to them. See if you can identify which function logically belongs with a particular subprogram. Write the subprogram in the blank provided.

Subprogram	Function
Emergency Operations Plan	(1) Determination of postdisaster damage. _____
Emergency Operating Center	(2) Provision of radiological survey reports and data. _____
Emergency Communications	(3) Direction and control. _____
Damage Estimation	(4) Provision for transmitting emergency information to the public. _____
Radiological Defense	(5) Plan for who is to do what in an emergency. _____

Federal Aid Programs

65. In order to operate effective civil defense programs, state and local governments require materials, facilities, equipment, and training for personnel. They also must pay personnel and administrative expenses. The Federal Government helps with some of these costs. Examples of the forms of federal _____ provided to state and local governments, for civil defense purposes, are the Financial Assistance, Excess Property and Surplus Property (materials, equipment, etc.) Programs.

---

98. Other forms of federal government civil defense assistance to state and local governments include direct _____ assistance in some cases and grants of _____ and _____ property in others.

32a. (1) Damage Estimation

(2) Radiological Defense

(3) Emergency Operating Center

(4) Emergency Communications

(5) Emergency Operations Plan

65a. aid (or assistance, help, etc.)

98a. financial

excess)
) Either order
surplus)

Emergency Operations Plan

33. We will now consider each of the five subprograms listed in Frame 32. The need for planning prior to an emergency has already been discu·d. The written document resulting from such planning specifies which people and organizations are to perform which emergency tasks. It is called the _____ _____ _____. (Look at Frame 32, if necessary.)

---

66. Some states and political subdivisions might not be able to complete certain key projects, such as the building of emergency operating centers, within a reasonable time without federal aid. Therefore, one aspect of Office of Civil Defense support is dollar _____ for such *_____, where necessary.

---

99. Throughout all of the activities of the Emergency Operations Program, all levels of government recognize that the final measure of national civil defense today is what it achieves at the local level. For this reason, Unit 4 has emphasized the requirements which local governments must meet and the assistance which the federal and state governments provide.

33a. Emergency Operations Plan

(Return to the beginning of Unit 4 and continue with Frame 34.)

66a. assistance (or aid)

*key projects (or special projects, etc.)

(Return to the beginning of Unit 4 and continue with Frame 67.)

99a. No response required. This is the end of Unit 4.

Take a short break and then turn to Unit 4 Test.

PANEL 1

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES SHOWING THE CONNECTION OF CIRCUITS FOR THE NATIONAL WARNING SYSTEM (NAWAS)

NATIONAL WARNING SYSTEM (NAWAS)

PANEL 2

COURSES OFFERED BY OCD STAFF COLLEGE

1. CIVIL DEFENSE CAREER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR LOCAL DIRECTORS/COORDINATORS--To provide a sequential curriculum for civil defense officials which will lead to their progressive development in understanding, judgment and performance. The curriculum consists of two home study courses, Civil Defense, U. S. A. and The Civil Defense Director/Coordinator, followed by four two-week phases of instruction at Staff College and Graduate Seminars offered on a continuing basis.

   PHASE I THE JOB OF THE COORDINATOR: Focuses on the primary tasks each coordinator must perform to increase the emergency preparedness of his community. These tasks include organizing, planning, programming, and operating a civil defense system.

   PHASE II THE WORK ENVIRONMENT OF THE COORDINATOR: emphasizes the two fold environment that the coordinator must work within, i.e., the civil government structure and the community. Included are current public administration concepts, practical problems of working within government, an understanding of the community structure, and the dynamics of getting essential things done within this structure.

   PHASE III THE PERSONAL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE COORDINATOR: focuses on increasing the effectiveness of the coordinator as a manager, a communicator, a persuader, and an innovator. It includes current management practices, leadership, written and oral communications, organizational behavior, and the design and implementation of information programs.

   PHASE IV CIVIL DEFENSE IN NATIONAL SECURITY: examines ideological conflicts, the international situation, military and non-military defense posture, the role of civil defense in national defense, alternative civil defense options, civil defense in other countries, history of civil defense, federal-state-local relationships, civil defense program and budget strategy, and civil defense response to crisis situations.

PANEL 2 (Continued)

GRADUATE SEMINAR: Offered for Career Development Program graduates who desire continued professional growth. Each Seminar focuses on one or two topics of current interest to local civil defense coordinators, different topics for each Seminar. Participants complete advance assignments and discuss the implications of their study during the Seminar. Occasionally, Seminars may vary from this format to meet specific needs of participants.

Qualification for attendance at the Career Development Program: A current position as (1) a civil defense director/coordinator or deputy, or as (2) a professional member of the State Civil Defense staff, or as (3) an instructional program coordinator or instructor under direct or indirect contract to OCD. Any person over 21 years of age who is nominated by a local civil defense director of record and endorsed by the State Civil Defense Director may also attend.

2. CIVIL DEFENSE MANAGEMENT--to familiarize participants with the total civil defense program and to permit them to examine their relationships to that program. Among the subjects considered are nuclear, natural and man-made disaster effects; elements of the National Civil Defense Program; military and industrial support of civil defense; working relationships between federal, state and local governments. Federal, state, military or other officials who have an interest in or are assigned to civil defense responsibilities may attend.

3. INDUSTRIAL CIVIL DEFENSE MANAGEMENT--to show how business, industry, and governmental leaders can contribute to civil defense programs and measures by developing their own civil defense capability. Included subjects are: the actions necessary to prepare for protection from the effects of nuclear and major peacetime disasters; technical aspects of shelter facilities; planning and organizing for survival in industrial plants, institutions, and other large facilities; restoration of production and distribution following a disaster; mutual aid for civil defense; continuity of management; and informing and educating employees in civil defense. The course is open to industrial, business and governmental civil defense coordinators and/or executives who have responsibility for emergency planning, as well as professional civil defense personnel (civilian and military) in federal, state and local governments.

PANEL 2 (Continued)

4. CIVIL DEFENSE PLANNING AND OPERATIONS--to provide information about emergency operations, plans and planning, stressing the basic principles and concepts involved. Exercises included are directed toward those activities required for training officials and others to operate effectively in an emergency operating center. Those who have an assigned civil defense responsibility in federal, state, industrial, or private organizations may attend.

5. BASIC CONCEPTS OF CIVIL DEFENSE RADIATION CONTROL (RADEF I)--to provide a basic scientific and technical background in the fundamentals of nuclear science and nuclear weapons. The course covers the use and operation of radiological monitoring equipment; fallout formation, forecasting and distribution; monitoring techniques; reporting procedures; computing dose, dose rates, entry and stay times; protection from fallout; countermeasures; decontamination; biological effects of radiation; and peacetime hazards. Participants should have a potential or assigned radiological responsibility in government, business, industry, or the military; and have a working knowledge of algebra.

6. RADIOLOGICAL DEFENSE OFFICER (RADEF II)--to prepare individuals to serve as Radiological Defense Officers. The course includes study of the national civil defense organization and programs; radiological defense planning and operations; developing a radiological defense capability; postattack requirements; damage estimation; preparing emergency operations plans; construction and administration of radiological defense exercises. Participants should have a present or future assignment as a Radiological Defense Officer; a physical science and mathematics background; and the ability to supervise and administer radiological defense activities.

7. RADIOLOGICAL INSTRUCTOR WORKSHOP (RADEF III)--to qualify individuals to train radiological monitors. The Workshop includes discussion of the OCD RADEF courses; training materials available; recruiting techniques; process of adult education; and individual presentations by the participants. Also included is a demonstration on safe handling of the radiological Cobalt-60 Training Source Set. Participants should have an assigned radiological instructional responsibility and some training or teaching experience.

PANEL 2 (Continued)

8. HOME STUDY COURSES--to provide programmed instruction and other correspondence courses in the area of civil defense.

   a. CIVIL DEFENSE, USA: a programmed orientation to civil defense (the course you are now studying). For anyone.

   b. THE CIVIL DEFENSE DIRECTOR/COORDINATOR--orientation for new civil defense directors or coordinators on the principal aspects of their position, such as their appointment and assumption of office; the work to be done; the civil defense function in local government; job-related laws; state and federal help; first-year objectives; and coordination of emergency functions.

   c. SHELTER MANAGEMENT FUNDAMENTALS--designed to broaden a person's understanding of the organization and management of a community fallout shelter. Subject areas include radiological protection; preoccupancy management responsibilities; organizing the shelter population, resources, activities, and patterns of living; atmosphere and temperature control; water, food, safety, sleep; sanitation; medical care; power and communications; psychological support and postoccupancy management responsibilities.

   d. HOME SAFETY AND DISASTER PREPAREDNESS--to help citizens become aware of home hazards and disaster threats and to involve families in activities that can save their lives during emergencies. Home safety, natural disasters and environmental problems are the core subjects. Specific outcomes would be completion of home safety checks, making an outline of a home fire escape, writing or practicing a family disaster plan, and taking action on one or more environmental problems. The course includes activities for children and adults.

   e. INTRODUCTION TO RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING--to provide basic radiological information for those persons interested in the subject and from which potential radiological monitor trainees can be recruited. Contents include the purpose of the civil defense radiological monitor position; fallout effects and exposure guidance; radiological instruments; protective measures and decontamination procedures; dose and dose rate calculations; radiological monitor responsibilities, tasks, and reporting procedures; and radiation accidents.

PANEL 2 (Continued)

9. SPECIAL COURSES--to meet specific needs for specific groups as they arise. Special training conferences, seminars, institutes, and workshops are included.

CIVIL DEFENSE, U. S. A.

A Programmed Orientation to Civil Defense

TEST

on

UNIT 4 - WARNING, EMERGENCY OPERATIONS
AND SUPPORT PROGRAMS

INSTRUCTIONS:

Do not look at this test until you have completed Unit 4. When you have completed Unit 4, take this test. Select the one answer for each question which in your opinion is the best answer. Mark the answer on the postcard answer form provided, using a soft lead pencil. Make a heavy mark completely covering the space between the lines of the answer you select. For example, if your answer for the first question were "a," you would mark the answer card as follows:

Please note that your Student Number is on the envelope containing your course materials. BE SURE to enter this Student Number and the Unit Number in the spaces provided on the answer card. When you have marked your answers on the card, mail it to Staff College.

1. The abbreviation NAWAS stands for:

   a. North American Warning and Shelter program.

   b. National Air Warning and Shelter program.

   c. National Warning System.

   d. Nationwide Air Weapons Accuracy System.

2. In time of emergency, the man in the street is warned by the:

   a. local warning system.

   b. state warning system.

   c. warning points.

   d. NAWAS.

3. The three to five minute steady blast on the horn or siren means:

   a. take cover immediately.

   b. a nuclear attack has been detected.

   c. listen for essential emergency information.

   d. only information concerning a nuclear attack is about to be given.

4. The element of danger which would exist in a nuclear attack but which is not likely to be present in the event of a natural or man-made disaster is:

   a. injury from blast.

   b. disruption of public facilities.

   c. inadequate medical aid or supplies.

   d. radioactive fallout.

5. Which of the following is true concerning the Emergency Operations Program:

   a. It is carried out only at the federal level.

   b. It is carried out at all levels of government.

   c. When a local community experiences a disaster, the actual emergency operations will be carried out by the state organization.

   d. All emergency operations under this program must be at least directed by federal government employees.

6. The Emergency Broadcast System consists of:

   a. the communications system used in NAWAS, only.

   b. public broadcasting radio stations.

   c. the entire communications network of the Army and Air Force.

   d. radio stations which are used only in the event of a disaster and are government owned stations.

7. Which of the following emergency operations subprograms would be most important in determining when people may leave their shelters following a nuclear attack?

   a. RADEF.

   b. EBS.

   c. EOC.

   d. Warning.

8. Financial assistance for certain key projects, such as equipping an emergency operating center with communications equipment is available from:

   a. NAWAS.

   b. the Federal Government.

   c. the National Shelter Program.

   d. none of the above; no assistance is available.

9. Training for state and local government personnel is available from the Office of Civil Defense in the form of:

   a. classroom instruction by selected university extension divisions.

   b. residence courses by the Office of Civil Defense.

   c. correspondence courses from the Office of Civil Defense.

   d. all of the above.

10. All of the following responsibilities for training and education are those of the Office of Civil Defense, except one, which is primarily the responsibility of the state or local governments. Which one is not a responsibility of the Office of Civil Defense?

   a. Develop national public education programs.

   b. Select the state and local key staff members who will receive civil defense education at OCD Staff College.

   c. Assume national leadership for developing training and education programs in all civil defense skills.

   d. Maintain liaison with other federal agencies to use their educational resources for civil defense purposes.

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